

§ 80.377

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are set forth in subpart X of this part. Channel usage must comply with the following requirements:

- (1) They are not permitted within the territorial waters of a foreign country;
- (2) Their output power must not exceed 15 watts; and
- (3) They must not cause interference to any maritime station in the radionavigation service.

(c) *Radiodetermination frequencies below 500 MHz.* The frequencies 154.585 MHz, 159.480 MHz, 160.725 MHz, 160.785 MHz, 454.000 MHz and 459.000 MHz are authorized for offshore radiolocation and associated telecommand operations under a ship station license provided:

- (1) The use of these frequencies is related to the ship's commercial operations;
- (2) The station antenna height does not exceed 6 meters (20 feet) above sea level in a buoy station or 6 meters (20 feet) above the mast of the ship in which it is installed.

(d) *Radiodetermination frequency bands above 2400 MHz.* (1) The radiodetermination frequency bands assignable to ship and shore stations including ship and shore radar and transponder stations are as follows: 2450–2500 MHz; 2900–3100 MHz; 5460–5650 MHz; 9300–9500 MHz; and 14.00–14.05 GHz.

(2) Assignment of these bands to ship and coast stations are subject to the following conditions:

- (i) The 2450–2500 MHz band may be used only for radiolocation on the condition that harmful interference must not be caused to the fixed and mobile services. No protection is provided from interference caused by emissions from industrial, scientific, or medical equipment;
- (ii) The use of the 2900–3100 MHz, 5470–5650 MHz and 9300–9500 MHz bands for radiolocation must not cause harmful interference to the radionavigation and Government radiolocation services. Additionally, the use of the 2900–3000 MHz band for radiolocation must not cause harmful interference to the Government meteorological aids service.

(iii) In the 2920–3100 MHz and 9320–9500 MHz bands the use of fixed-frequency transponders for radionavigation is not permitted;

(iv) Non-Government radiolocation stations may be authorized in the 5460–5470 MHz band on the condition that harmful interference shall not be caused to the aeronautical or maritime radionavigation services or to Government radiolocation service;

(v) The use of the 5460–5650 MHz band for radionavigation is limited to shipborne radar;

(vi) The use of the 14.00–14.05 GHz band will be authorized only for test purposes and maritime radionavigation on a secondary basis to the fixed-satellite service; and

(e) *Search and rescue radar transponder stations.* The technical standards for search and rescue transponder stations are in subpart W of this part.

[51 FR 31213, Sept. 2, 1986, as amended at 52 FR 7419, Mar. 11, 1987; 55 FR 6394, Feb. 23, 1990; 57 FR 26779, June 16, 1992; 58 FR 44953, Aug. 25, 1993; 68 FR 46970, Aug. 7, 2003]

SHIP EARTH STATIONS

§ 80.377 Frequencies for ship earth stations.

The frequency band 1626.5–1645.5 MHz is assignable for communication, radiodetermination and telecommand messages, and developmental operations that are associated with the position, orientation and operational functions of maritime satellite equipment. The frequency band 1645.5–1646.5 MHz is reserved for use in the Global Maritime Distress and Safety System (GMDSS).

[51 FR 31213, Sept. 2, 1986, as amended at 57 FR 26779, June 16, 1992]

AIRCRAFT STATIONS

§ 80.379 Maritime frequencies assignable to aircraft stations.

This section describes the maritime frequencies assignable to aircraft stations for simplex operations:

(a) Available frequencies:

Carrier frequency	Conditions of use
2738 kHz	(1)
2830 kHz	(1)
3023 kHz	(2)
4125 kHz	(3)
5680 kHz	(2)
121.500 MHz	(4)
123.100 MHz	(4)
156.300 MHz	(5)
156.375 MHz	(5)
156.400 MHz	(5)